

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 49.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## BEFORE BUYING

Elsewhere call and see our stock.....

We have the latest in Ladies, Belts and Blouse Sets.

Nice assortment of Children's Wagons, etc.

First class velocipede. Prices reasonable at

THE BAZAAR

NORTH-WEST

.. LIME ..

has no equal being stronger and superior in every respect to any other lime.

WE HAVE IT NEWLY BURNT

and the great demand for it is the best proof of its merits. Buy from us and save excessive freight rates. Our prices are right.

JAS. MCLELLAND,  
Plain and Ornamental  
Painting

SEVEN YEARS.

It is now seven years since we opened business in Moose Jaw, and this year our stock is larger than ever. Our watches, clocks, jewellery, silver and flatware are all of high quality. We have also added a line of high grade spectacles. We guarantee perfect fit.

REPAIRING.—We make a specialty of repairing high grade watches and jewellery. Having had sixteen years' experience at bench work, we will guarantee thorough satisfaction.

J. U. MUNNS.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE BEST

Why go to the....

Jubilee Fruit and Candy Store.

See our line of Chocolate creams, caramels, etc., etc. We always keep on hand the best assortment and freshest goods in town. Please call and examine our lines. We also carry a full stock of writing material. See our fancy note and letter paper, envelopes and memo books in all the latest designs.

Chas. Stevenson, Mgr.

2nd door south of Post Office.

J. W. FERGUSON  
Contractor & Builder.

House Building a Specialty.  
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

All kinds of repairing and carpentering work done on shortest notice by competent men. Shop on Main Street, at rear of Ferguson's Butcher Shop.

J. W. Ferguson.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, LONDON, ONT.

## Ready for Business

The Model Grocery Store

We have placed our stock and are now ready for business. Our Groceries are the freshest and best that money can buy, but none so good for you. All we ask is a call, and, as our goods and prices will speak for themselves, we feel confident of your custom.

Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

J. A. McLEAN



We mean did the idea ever strike you that a little good

Elephant Prepared Paint

Judiciously distributed around your home would add about a thousand per cent to the "homeliness" of that home? And then, think how hard wife has to scrub to keep things clean! A little Elephant Paint would relieve her of that arduous task, and make home ever so much brighter and pleasanter.

Elephant Paint is cheap, too. It is put up expressly for home use, is easily applied, won't crack, blister or peel off. It gives a hard, glossy surface, dries quick and lasts longer than any other paint now on the market. Elephant Paint is made in Canada, for Canadians, and is especially adapted for exterior and interior use.

Elephant Pure White Lead.

If you want to mix your own paint, use Elephant Genuine White Lead. Pure Lead, that has stood the test all over the world for forty-four years. It is guaranteed to wear satisfactory for years, and our long years of experience proves it. \* \* \* ELEPHANT TRIPLE STRENGTH TINT. A one-pound can, mixed with 25 pounds of Elephant White Lead, gives exact desired shade and any tint can be matched quickly, and in its purest form.

Get Color Cards Showing Colors From Your Local Dealer

J. A. Healey & Co.

## New Spring Suitings

IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES, ETC.

In Hats ..

We are showing an excellent assortment of all the leading English and American styles.....

MERCHANT TAILOR.

R. L. SLATER.

## Manitoba Granite

SUMMERVILLE & CO., of Brandon, Man., the largest and best equipped marble works in the Dominion, are now manufacturing at their own yards, and polishing at their own mills at Brandon the Native Granite of Manitoba. It is a beautiful dark red color, very fine in texture, and takes the highest possible polish.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL STONE.

Do not order till you have seen samples of this beautiful granite. It is the purest, hardest, and most durable that is on the market. It is equal in finish and is finer in the grain than the best Scotch or New Brunswick granite, and fifty per cent cheaper, as we are saving both duty and freight by using home material; and are paying in wages to employees what formerly went out of the country for stock. We are the only producers of this stone. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention; and finished second to none in the Dominion. Our travellers are now showing designs and samples. We also make Curbing Stones of this granite, which are considered by Mr. F. Knight and others of Manitoba's best curbers who have tried them, to be equal to the best Scotch stones.

Travellers.—W. C. Stewart, W. Summerville, D. McIntyre.

WANTED.

Agents for the greatest of Canadian books, "Life of Gladstone," memorial edition by Hopkins. Canvaser's prospectus now ready. Sells to everybody. Easy to make \$5.00 daily. Be first in the field. BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

Twenty pure bred Polled Angus bulls and heifers (all registered) one and two years old. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Can be seen at Oak Lake ranch. Write to G. B. MURPHY, Carberry, Man. 40-48.

## This Week

3 Specials

### 1st Straw Hats

For men and boys from 10c. up. A nice line of fine straws. Children's sailor hats at 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. Seasonable weather for those goods and a big assortment to choose from.

### 2nd Blouses

Just placed in stock last week another big consignment of Blouses which Mr. Robinson was fortunate in getting at a bargain. We are making a big run on them at 75c. Some lines worth \$1.00 and \$1.15 regular. Look over this line. Some grand values

### 3rd Muslins

Prettiest stock we ever showed. Swiss spots and figures in white at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., and some entirely new designs in open checks and plaids. This line is a beauty. Stained muslins in plaids for 15c. worth 20c., also colored blouse muslins, a big variety. A new line of sash muslins at 15c., and 20c. Art muslins, &c. A pleasure to show goods and quote prices.

Robinson & Hamilton.

WANTED.

Honest, energetic young men; farmer's sons, teachers, students, clerks and others who are admirers of Mr. Gladstone and would like to spend the next three months in selling the matchless story of his life. We teach you how to do the work and guarantee success. From \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day absolutely sure. There is no fear of failure and it will be enjoyable work. Particulars furnished free. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Several Appeals to the Court of Revision—Only One Granted.

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the clerk's office on Monday evening. Mayor Bogus and Councillor Healey were the absentees. Councillor Herrier was moved to the chair. Communications were received from the Western Electric Construction Co., offering to furnish plans and estimate cost for an electric light plant; School Board, requesting \$500; order of J. H. Parry on salary.

The Board of Works recommended the payment of J. W. Ferguson's account for \$9.00 for repairing sidewalks; also the replanking of Manitoba Street and River street bridges with three inch plank, and also new stringers for the latter.

The Chairman of License and Police reported that he had investigated the complaint of Mr. Renning and found that Mr. Parry was only discharging his duty as Inspector, and found much pleasure in endorsing his act. The report was adopted.

The Chairman of the Board of Works was requested to bring in an estimate of the repairing recommended.

Councillor Hannah gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law governing photographers and salesmen of views and pictures.

The accounts of J. W. Ferguson (\$9.00), School Board (\$500.00), and J. H. Parry (\$37.00) were ordered to be paid.

Principal A. M. Fenwick, and Mr. T. B. Baker, chairman of the School Board, addressed the Council re the necessity of the children receiving military drill, and requested the services of the town policeman for two hours a week for that purpose. The request was granted during the pleasure of the Council.

The Council then adjourned until the following evening. On Tuesday evening there were present Councillors Herrier, Munns, McDonald, and Grayson. After Councillor Herrier was moved to the chair the Council adjourned for an hour and sat as a Court of Revision, when the following appeals were read by the clerk: Hitchcock & McCulloch, assessed on income as double that of last year, but should be less; F. C. Wenzel, house assessed too high; Massey-Harris Co., assessed too high.

The assessment of Hitchcock & McCulloch was reduced to \$2,500 on their banking income, and the other two assessments were confirmed.

The following changes were made in the roll: Henry Bate, lots 10 and 11, block 79; J. J. McLean, lot 9, block 92; G. B. Sharpe, lots 29 and 30, block 92; Robt. Smythe, lot 5, block 113; F. G. Herrier, lots 18 and 19, block 126.

This concluded the business of the Court of Revision, and the adjourned meeting of the Council was then resumed, when the Finance Committee was requested to submit a report on the account of the tax collector referred to them at last regular meeting.

## Police Court.

Several cases have been tried here this week and last before Hon. A. H. A'Court, J.P., of Dundurn, and W. C. Sanders, our local J.P.

On Tuesday, May 31st, Samuel Hazel, of no particular residence or occupation, was charged by Const. Deaneur with being a vagrant, and was given one month with hard labor in the barracks.

Last Saturday Insp. Parry charged Chas. Allin and Jas. Simers with being drunk and disorderly. Allin was fined \$15.00 and \$2.00 costs, and Simers \$10.00 and costs, or 30 days. Both paid the fine.

Last week Pierce Hans was charged on an information laid by the C. P. R. with stealing old ties, and was fined \$2.00 and costs. In giving sentence the court remarked that it was alleged that 500 old ties had been stolen, but Mr. Hans had only taken fifteen, and this without any apparent intention of stealing them as they were found at his home; therefore the light fine. The remainder of the ties have been concealed and if the guilty parties were caught they would be given the full benefit of the law.

Yesterday information was laid by A. K. Grayson and warrant issued by W. C. Sanders, J.P., against Leonard Weightman for stealing a horse and saddle, valued at \$80, from the ranch of Mr. Grayson. The horse and saddle were recovered from a party at Rouleau who bought it for \$7.00, but Weightman has escaped to the States.

## WORK COMMENCED

On the New C. P. R. Depot and Dining Hall at Moose Jaw.

On Wednesday Mr. W. F. Lee arrived from Winnipeg with three teams of horses and fifteen men and commenced the work of excavation for the foundation of the new C. P. R. station and dining hall. Part of the platform has been torn away and the old station will be moved forward about six feet. The new station will be built directly behind the old one and the new dining hall will be across the street from it and connected with it by an archway. The hole at the end of Main street is being filled up.

The Councillors were called together on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Lee interviewed them on behalf of the C. P. R. in regard to the drainage difficulty. The company wished to meet the Council as far as possible and offered to put in a nine inch sewerage pipe on Manitoba street if the Council would pay the extra cost over a six inch pipe. This would be about \$500, and as Moose Jaw has not at present the water available for a proper sewerage system, it was thought more advisable to have a catch basin at the foot of Main street to catch the surface water. As a previous Council had offered \$100 towards this work, the members present were of the opinion that that sum would be revoted if the company would put in a catch basin and a nine inch pipe under the station and into Thunder Creek. It is probable that the company will accept the offer.

The contract for the building of the station has been let to McDermid, of Winnipeg. The brick and stone work has been subcontracted to Mr. Sharpe, and the work of excavation to Mr. Lee, of the same place.

## Lieut.-Gov. Cameron Sworn In.

M. C. Cameron was duly sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of the North West at his residence in Guderich on Tuesday afternoon, by J. J. McInnes, Clerk of the Privy Council.

## THE FIRST ANNUAL

Ball of the Moose Jaw Brass Band a Marked Success.

The members of the Moose Jaw Brass Band are jubilant over the success of their first annual ball, which took place in Snodden's Hall on Wednesday evening. Over sixty couples attended, and the floor was kept crowded with young people dancing to the melodious strains of music rendered by the band orchestra until three o'clock in the morning, when all departed well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

The proceeds, which are for purchasing new instruments, amounted to over \$100.

## First League Match.

The first League match of the Moose Jaw Rifle Association was held on Saturday, May 28th. The total score was 684.

On Saturday last, June 4th, the second match was shot. The weather was warm and cloudy, with a strong east wind; fouling dry. The following is the score:—

C. A. Gass (Capt.)	75
W. J. White	78
J. H. Smith	91
Seymour Green	87
H. G. Hubbell	67
J. H. Wilcox	64
Jas. Mair	67
T. Withrow	67
D. Moore	73
H. W. Carter	79
Total	748

## The Promenade Social.

The opening of Snodden's Hall by a promenade, musical and literary social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening was a grand success. The spacious hall was literally packed to the floor, and it was with difficulty that the refreshments were served. The ice cream ran out and more had to be made, while the strawberries, candies and lemonade were in good demand. A much appreciated programme was rendered by local talent, after which Mr. D. C. Cameron, of Balgonie, who came up for the occasion, expressed the thanks of the ladies in a manner that provoked great laughter. It is expected that the proceeds, which will be devoted towards buying new seats for the church, will amount to about \$100.

WAGNORN'S GUIDE & TICKET DIRECTORY to Moose Jaw, N.W.T. 50c.

BY RAIL, STAG LAKE, WAGNORN'S GUIDE



## THREE VERY OLD RULERS

### THE STORY OF THREE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

Christopher IX, of Denmark, former Queen Marie of Denmark, and Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach—They are Each rapidly nearing their four score.

The three oldest crowned heads of Europe will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of their natal days within a very short time. Indeed, two of these celebrations will occur during the present month. King Christian IX, of Denmark will be eighty years old on April 8, and Queen Marie of Denmark will be eighty on April 14. Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach will reach the four-score mark on June 24. A rare old trio!

Of the three, naturally the most interesting is the King of Denmark. Although Denmark in itself is not a great power among European nations, the marriages of the King's children have brought that little country into close touch with the most powerful kingdoms. Queen Louise of Denmark has been styled the mother-in-law of the greater half of Europe.

Three sons and three daughters resulted from the union of the then Prince Christian, fourth son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, to Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. The marriage occurred on May 26, 1842. There was then no thought that Prince Christian might one day succeed to the throne of Denmark, and for the first ten years of their married life the most rigid economies were practiced. In order to make both ends meet, the Prince gave drawing lessons incognito to the families of some of Frankfurt's rich tradesmen.

#### FROM POVERTY TO A THRONE.

It was in the veins of the Princess Louise that flowed the royal Danish blood, through her mother, Princess Charlotte of Denmark. On May 8, 1852, the confusion into which the question of Danish succession had lapsed was straightened out by the protocol of London, and Prince Christian was formally recognized as heir to his wife's cousin, King Frederick VII, of Denmark. Frederick's death, in 1863, brought the Prince to the throne as Christian IX, of Denmark.

And now the royal family of Denmark exercises a powerful influence on Europe's throne. Of the sons, Christian, heir apparent, to the throne of Denmark, is the husband of Princess Louise, daughter of Charles XV, of Sweden. The second son, King George of Greece, is the husband of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, niece of the late Czar of Russia. The third, Waldemar, married Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, and, consequently, a member of the house of Orleans, which claims the right to govern France.

This marriage was not a happy one. The Princess was proud, haughty and ambitious. She never forgave Alexander of Russia for having forced Prince Waldemar to withdraw his acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria, a short time before it was offered to the present occupant, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. She had hoped to be a Queen, and was bitterly disappointed. In 1893 she left her husband and children, and has since been living in France and England.

The daughters of Denmark's King and Queen married well. Alexandra is the wife of the Prince of Wales, Dagmar was the wife of the late Czar of Russia, and Thyra married the Duke of Cumberland, claimant to the throne of Hanover and the Duchy of Brunswick, and a man of great wealth.

#### KING HAS SIMPLE TASTES.

The Danish King and Queen are on excellent terms with their royal children and grandchildren, and on the occasion of family reunions all ceremony is thrown to the winds. The King is a very much like any other family gathering. Indeed, King Christian is most simple in his tastes. He is not an intellectual giant, although he is a physical one. Despite his age he is remarkably well preserved, a fact attributable to his abstemious life.

He is a big, strapping man, with a broad forehead and kindly eyes looking out from beneath shaggy eyebrows, a prominent nose, a bristling mustache and a wide smile. There is little of dignity in his manner, and in conversation he is inclined to incline toward the commonplace. He may be seen almost any bright day strolling through the streets of Copenhagen, usually accompanied only by a couple of shaggy dogs and attracting no more attention than if he had never been inside the royal palace. Nobody thinks of bowing to him in the street, as is a customary mark of respect to most sovereigns.

The King has no vices. He neither drinks nor gambles, and has always lived upon the most simple fare. His dinner invariably consists of but three courses—soup, meat and dessert. Even when forced to give a state dinner, he himself never goes beyond the limit prescribed when he dines in family.

The title which the venerable King bears has one peculiar feature which may be truly said to distinguish the royal family of Denmark from any other, it being the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian. To attain this end without changing of names every Danish Prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always includes Christian and Frederick among them, and therefore every King of Denmark has as his official title either Christian or Frederick by Christian.

#### QUEEN MARIE OF HANOVER.

Of the other two crowned heads who are rapidly approaching the age of eighty, Queen Marie of Hanover retains her title by courtesy. Her life

has been a peaceful one, and she is now passing into a tranquil old age, her principality being absorbed in the German empire.

Princess Alexandra Maria Wilhelmina, etc., former Queen of Hanover, is a daughter of Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altenbourg and Amelia, Princess of Wurtemberg. She was born April 14, 1818, at Hildburghausen, and on February 18, 1818, was married to George, a prince royal, who afterward became George V, of Hanover. He died June 12, 1878. Queen Marie's father, Duke Joseph, was a brother of Ernest Frederick Paul, head of the house of Saxe-Altenbourg and Hildburghausen. Of Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the third of the venerable trio, it may be said that he is still a boy at heart. Age has doubt gently with him, and he is still active in military life, sitting his horse with the graceful ease of youth. He is a son of Grand Duke Charles Frederick and Marie Paulowna, Grand Duchess of Russia, and was born at Weimar, June 24, 1818. He succeeded to the duchy upon the death of his father in 1853.

The Grand Duke is a Colonel-General of cavalry in the Prussian Army, having rank of Grand Field Marshal. He is also General of the cavalry division of the Saxon army, cavalry general in the Russian army, and enjoys the rank of Colonel-in-Chief of the Fifth regiment infantry of Thuringia.

#### CURED HIM OF LOCKJAW.

A Frenchman's Experience with the Disease and His Complete Recovery.

Camille Jubaux, a Frenchman, was discharged from the Mercy Hospital at Pittsburgh, Penn., on Saturday, having been there for ten weeks suffering from a case of lockjaw. The Frenchman was found in a hotel at California, Penn., lying on the ground, the muscles of his back so drawn up that his body rested on his heels and the back of his head, forming a "wrestler's bridge." Jubaux had only a scalp wound, but the dirt from the hotel floor had got into it and lockjaw had set in.

Two weeks before, at a little jollification among the coal miners, "Big Frank," a Hungarian, had thrown a full keg of beer at Jubaux and hit him on the head with it. The Frenchman went to his shanty and neglected the wound. He was brought to Pittsburgh to the Mercy Hospital. The doctors found it impossible to break the "bridge" formed by Jubaux's body; his jaws were clenched tight and could not be forced open. His death seemed to be only a matter of a few days, but nevertheless the doctors broke out one of his teeth with a chisel, and into the hole thus created inserted a rubber tube, through which milk and whiskey were administered.

This light food found its way into the Frenchman's stomach day after day, and week after week the doctors worked with Jubaux; the muscles of his legs and back finally relaxed, later the muscles of his jaw became pliable, and at last he was able to take solid food. He was discharged on Saturday, completely cured, and physicians were watching the case curiously as Jubaux was the one man out of 200 who could have survived such a siege of the dread lockjaw.

#### A TURKISH HERCULES.

Daring Deed of a Young Officer to Plunge His Commander.

Ahmet Bey, a Turkish officer who served against the Russians in the campaign of 1877-78, was handsome, well-proportioned and of extraordinary physical strength. He was not only a Hercules, but the beau-ideal of a soldier, one whose military knowledge seemed instinctive. Doctor Ryan, an English surgeon, who served with Ahmet Bey, tells in his book, "Under the Red Crescent," the following story of his strength and daring:

Abdul Kerim Pasha, the commander-in-chief, while inspecting his troops one morning, casually expressed the wish to capture a Serbian prisoner from the Serbian lines. Ahmet Bey, overhearing the remark, sought and asked permission to get the commander a prisoner. He received it, though Abdul Kerim wondered at the request. Ahmet wheeled his charger, dashed spurting to his flanks, and galloped straight for the nearest Serbian outpost. As he approached, half a dozen rifles cracked; but Ahmet galloped on unharmed and marked down one sentry for his prey. The sentry fired at the audacious horseman, missed and started to run. Ahmet swooped on him like a hawk upon a chicken.

He bent down, grasped the Serbian by the collar, and flung him across the saddle in front. Then he galloped back again, bending over his horse's neck to escape the bullets, and banded over his prisoner to the Turkish commander amid the shouts of the soldiers.

#### THE GIRL'S EXPLANATION.

Nurse Girl—I lost sight of the child, mum, and—

Mother—Good gracious! Why didn't you speak to a policeman?

Nurse Girl—I was speaking to wun all the time, mum.

#### EXCELLENT MONEY.

Customer—You remember you sold me this coat yesterday? You said you would return the money if it wasn't satisfactory.

Clothing Merchant—But, my dear sir, it was quite satisfactory; I never had better money than that in all my life.

#### SELF-DIAGNOSIS.

Mrs. Jinks, meaningly, I asked Dr. Aquapura if whisky was good for colds, and he said no.

Mr. Jinks—Well, I don't believe I've got a cold, anyhow. It's something else. Did the doctor mention what diseases whisky was good for?

#### COST OF CAVALRY.

The cost of maintaining a cavalry soldier and horse in the British army is about \$500 per annum.

## MAKING THE BAYONET.

### VISIT TO THE SMALL ARMS FACTORY AT ENFIELD.

Process of Making Their Instruments of War—Dangers in Its Manufacture—The Making of These Weapons Almost as Deadly as the Use of Them.

A writer in the London Daily News, in an account of a visit to the Enfield Small Arms Factory, gives the following interesting account of how bayonets are made:

It is a big business, this bayonet making. The raw material comes in the form of bars of steel, which are cut up into the necessary lengths and rolled. The strips of steel are then borne off to a tremendous press, which stamps one end for the "tang," and from there they go to the grinding department of the factory. Here, in the first place, a rather lumbering looking "roughing" machine automatically scours the edge with emery until the embryo sword-bayonet will just fit into a gauge or "rough." This ensures that the metal is exactly the proper size and shape.

Next comes the grinding by hand on the big grindstones, of which there are thirty in one long sky-lighted building, each weighing when new, a couple of tons, though of course they rapidly wear away—as well as the grinders employed at them. These men sit astride their seats as they would on horseback, bending towards the wet stones that whirl round at a speed of something like 3,500 times a minute, when they are full size—about two-thirds of a mile a minute. Woe betide the unlucky grinder if there should happen to be a flaw in the stone. Whirling round at such a pace the centrifugal strain upon it is, of course, very great, and if the stone were not pretty sound it would fly to pieces—as they are known to do occasionally in such places. There has been at least one occurrence of the kind at Enfield. Such a burst up is as destructive in the line of motion as a cannon would be, and the stones in this building are arranged so as to minimize the mischief of such a mistake. Each is inspected every morning before starting work.

It is not the bursting of the stones, however, that constitutes

#### THE GREATEST PERIL

to the workmen here. Men cannot be bending over sword-blades that are being rubbed away in brilliant trails of sparks all day long, year after year, without getting accumulations of steel dust into the lungs, and if the truth could be known it might be found that the making of the weapons for European armies and navies is almost as deadly as the use of them. It is said, however, to be partly the men's own fault. A good deal of the mischief might be obviated by the use of magnetised respirators; but they won't wear them, or goggles for the eyes either. All the work here is done by the piece, and the men are of opinion that these producers seriously interfere with their earnings. So they like a good many more of us, in different ways, they kill themselves in order that they may live. Probably by the time that we have learned to do without bayonets, we shall also have learned to be content to give up the corresponding living for the best we can honestly do without choking himself with steel dust.

If one takes in hand one of these modern sword-bayonets which have superseded the old three-cornered skewers, he will see that it is a flat blade each side of which has a central ridge between two hollows. These hollows are ground out of the solid steel by a millstone ribbed all round specially for the purpose, these ribs, or ridges in the surface of the stone corresponding to the hollows in the blade. When the grinding has been carried up to a certain point the weapon, or the piece of steel in process of becoming the weapon, is carried to another department, where the necessary elasticity and composition. Thus far it has been a piece of ordinary cast steel. Now that the thing has been rolled and stamped and ground into its general form it has to be hardened. For this purpose it is put into a sort of baker's oven—oven, that is to say, that is divided by a fire-brick wall into two parts—one for the fire and the other for the reception of the steel to be heated.

The weapons lie in here and get red hot and then are plunged into a

#### BATH OF OIL.

which has a stream of cold water running round it to keep down the temperature. This hardens the steel, but leaves it brittle. It would snap off if any attempt were made to bend it. It has, therefore, to be tempered by plunging it into molten lead. This gives it the necessary elasticity and flexibility, and it comes out of its leaden bath a lovely blue color, a real sword blade, but only a blade, and somewhat rough too, and without any edge. It goes back to the grinding room now for the finishing touch, to get something approximating to a cutting edge, not sufficient for purposes of war, but such as may be safely entrusted to soldiers in piping times of peace.

When the grinding is finished it only remains to polish the blades, and to mount them with "crosspieces" and "pommels," "grips" and "springs" that will convert the mere blade into a veritable sword-bayonet and permit of its being attached to the rifle. The polishing looks as though it might be more detrimental to the health of the workman than the grinding, because it is all dry work, whereas the grindstones are run in a trough of water. The polishing is done by means of small wooden wheels, covered with bands of leather with an emery surface, and every wheel throws off a trail of sparks that gives the vast floor on which the work is carried on an almost uncanny appearance. There is a great amount of dust given off too, but the greater part of it is sucked away from the workman's when

by a powerful revolving fan operating through an air channel, running along beneath the benches, so that the mischief is probably reduced to a minimum. It is a most interesting place for a leisurely stroll, full of queer machinery and curious processes and suggestive illustrations of the power of the organization of industry.

#### SPRING SMILES.

Fuddy—There are people who make a cloak of religion. Duddy—I know. It is a bad habit.

Rather indefinite.—Little Girl—Ma wants five cents' worth of dog-meat, Butcher—Bologna or frankfurters, miss?

It's a wise thing never to go into a bath after a meal. Why not? Oh you'd hardly find it there.

Proof—You said you loved me better than your life, Edwin. Well, did I not give up the life I was living for you?

Why He Looked.—Hoja-k.—Why are you consulting the dictionary? I thought you knew how to spell Tom-dik—I do. I am not looking for information, but for corroboration.

Not So Kind.—Weary Watkins—Youse look like a kind lady, miss. Miss—I am. And could you give a poor starvin' man a dime? No, I am not that kind.

Disproved.—They say if you fix your gaze on the back of any person's neck you can hypnotize them. Not so. The other day I tried it on a tandem for an hour, and the girl didn't work any harder.

I could die for you! he declared. I want you to live for me, Alphonse! she faltered. He staggered as under a blow. The nerve of some people! he muttered, and fled away, appalled.

It seems to me, said the Sultan, that these Chinese complications afford a great opportunity for Turkey. How? asked the Grand Vizier. Why, I think this would be a good time for an Armenian massacre.

His Ambition.—To think, said the visitor, that you will have to go through life an ex-convict! Well, mist, replied Claude, to tell the truth, just at present there ain't nothing I'd like more to be!

Weary Willy—Ahl lady, dis angel-cake you's is just like mother used to make. Lady—Is it, indeed? Father Willy—It's de identical truth; dat's why I run away from home and went ter sea at de age of six.

A Likely Place.—Jane (reading)—The wearied sentinel leaned on his gun and stole a few moments' sleep. Little Robbie—I know where he stole it from. Jane—Where Robbie? Robbie—From his nap-sack.

Johnny—Mr. Newrick, you and sister must have had a pretty big quarrel. Mr. N.—What makes you think so, Johnny? Johnny—Cause I heard mamma say you'd made up.

Information Wanted.—Johnny—Do they have elephants in Asia? Papa—Oh, yes! Johnny—Do they have circus in Asia? Papa—No, I think not. Johnny—Well, what's the use of having elephants if they don't have circuses?

Hamilton—I see there is a good deal in the papers just now about Ireland having a bloodless revolution. Manning—Don't you believe a word of it. Ireland will suffer extermination rather than indulge in a revolution of that kind.

#### STARTLED BURGLARS.

They Mistook the Figure in White for a Ghost.

Two Paris burglars are now under the distinct impression that they have seen a ghost arrayed in a winding sheet. The criminals broke quietly into a flat in a house in the Rue Fontaine recently. After having carefully put down their boots in the ante-chamber, they stole stealthily into a bedroom, and were making their way to a wardrobe, when they saw a sight which caused them to quake with fear. By the dim illumination given from a night-light they beheld a pale-sheeted figure rise from the bed and wave its arms as if in despair.

The burglars were frozen with terror, and looked at what they considered an unaccountable and fully accredited ghost without being able to stir from the spot. They had heard no sounds in the room, and came to the conclusion that it was perfectly empty when they entered. As they quaked the figure continued to rise and wave its arms without speaking, so they resolved to attempt to fly. One of them nearly broke his skull by tumbling downstairs in his haste to get away from the supposed supernatural visitor. His companion helped him out into the street, and they both managed to escape without any alarm being raised.

The supposed ghost was the owner of the flat, a woman, who when she saw the burglars could only throw up her hands, being struck temporarily dumb by terror. She was even more frightened than the burglars, and fainted away as soon as they had decamped. When she recovered consciousness she aroused some of her neighbors, but it was too late to look for the housebreakers.

#### CAB FARES IN PARIS.

Paris cab fares are to be changed to a system regulated by time, the course at 1-1/2 francs being abolished. The first two minutes of a ride will cost 60 centimes, the second and third two 60 centimes each; then follow two three-minute spells at 10 centimes each, so that a two-minute ride costs a franc; 23 minutes and over will cost 1 franc 50 centimes. Clocks indicating the time and place will be placed in every cab.

#### FINGER NAIL CAPES.

In both China and Siam the owners of long nails wear metal cases over them to preserve them, made of gold or silver, and jeweled. While long nails are not regarded as singular in China they are rarely met with except on fanatics and pedantic scholars.

#### NOT DOING THE WORRYING.

Conditions Under Which a Partner Thinks He Ought to Put in More Capital.

"I have made a discovery," said Mr. Billtops, "and that is that there is likely to be some one person in a household that does all the worrying. There may be others that fret, and very likely fret over trifling things, but the real worrying over things that have got to be done and got to be looked after is usually all done by one person. The person that does the worrying in my house is Mrs. Billtops. The children and myself and all hands lean on her and expect her to do everything. I don't know, but I sort of think that we expect her to provide things whether we have any money or not, and she certainly does seem to make everything come out all right somehow."

"Now, as a rule, among men, the man who does the worrying gets paid for it. He is usually the man at the head of an enterprise, or a concern, or department, or whatever it may be, who is able to do the work and willing to take the care and responsibility of it. Those under him may pile their cares up on him, and he shoulders them—many a man—easily. There are, thank goodness, plenty of men that don't say at responsibility."

"But these men get paid for what they do, and Mrs. Billtops does not, unless she counts my appreciation as something. The children don't realize what she does, they expect it. And as for me, the silent partner, if I don't stand up and take the knocks I think I ought at least to put in more capital."

#### THE SPANISH PEOPLE.

Population Decreasing and the Country Almost Bankrupt.

The population of Spain is steadily diminishing. In 1837 it was 17,500,000. To-day it is estimated at 16,000,000. It is diminishing in population more rapidly than any other civilized power. The income of the nation thirty years ago was estimated at \$1,200,000,000. Three years ago it was \$900,000,000, and last year it was only \$750,000,000. The government spent \$200,000,000 of this, so that only \$550,000,000 was left for the entire nation, a sum so small as to involve the pauperization of more than one-tenth of its citizens. Illiterates are now 62.50 per cent, and the death rate is about the highest in Europe.

The army numbers 90,000, and if to it be added the police and other government officials, a total of 150,000, making a still greater burden upon the shoulders of the people. The average wage in Barcelona is forty cents per day, and in the country districts thirty cents, while, owing to the cruel taxation of the government and the more cruel speculation of the merchants, what is now \$2.30 a bushel, so far as can be ascertained the national debt of the country is now over \$2,000,000,000. The national resources are all pledged, and even doubly pledged, to foreign financial concerns, and the Treasury is but a short remove from irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin.

#### ABOUT LIGHTNING.

The Different Kinds of the Electric Fluid are Here Described.

When, by the progressive condensation of the clouds, the electricity which always closely invests all floating particles of water or other substance—becomes sufficiently intensified, a giant spark is, as it were, crowded out, and sets off toward the earth, which, locally, at that moment is negatively electrified. If of great intensity and volume—shown by its brilliant whiteness—it makes an almost direct path through all obstacles to a point in the earth, perhaps almost beneath its starting point. If the discharge be less in quantity and intensity—indicated by its bluish color—the long spark is frequently turned aside from its course, and we behold a crinkled line, often running a long distance inclined from the horizontal. That is what is called "chain-lightning." When the spark is small but intense, showing reddish-white color, it makes its way in a direct rush, until the obstacle before it becomes too great, when it turns sharply and rushes straight on in another direction until the resistance increases sufficiently to again turn its course; then rushes away nearly in the direction it first took, until forced to make another sharp angle. This action continues until it reaches the earth. This kind is properly described as zigzag lightning, and is the most common.

When we have seen the flash, and even more when we have heard the thunder, we need no longer be afraid, for the danger is past. The terrible voice from the sky—the reverberation from the ringing of a path, through the atmosphere by the fiery sparks—bears only a message of mercy, announcing with authority that now each trembling child is safe.

#### HE'S SAFE.

Why, Tommy, said the good lady of the house to the little boy of a neighbor, you're eating the last piece of a whole mince pie. I don't begrudge you that, but I'm afraid it'll make you sick.

I haven't skert. My folks is Christian Science.

Testimonial.—Maid (about to leave)—Might I ask you for a testimonial to help me get another place? Mistress—But, Mary, what could I truthfully say in a testimonial that would help you to get another place? Maid—That I know many of your family secrets, if you please.

#### SHOOT EVERY TIME HE EXPLAINS.

The most awkward man in the world without doubt lives in Tennessee. He recently shot a dog, and explaining the accident to the dog's owner shot him. Later, in showing how the tragedy occurred, he shot the Coroner. He has been liberated now for fear he will try to explain it to somebody else.

## ABOUT DECLARING WAR.

### HOSTILITIES OFTEN BEGIN WITH OUT WARNING.

In Siden Times a Declaration of War was a Solemn Function—How It Was Done Between France and Britain.

Notwithstanding the fact that most people consider a formal declaration of war necessary before any measures can be taken, it is strange the case in these go-ahead times that no warning whatever is given.

When Rome was mistress of the world a declaration of war was a solemn function, attended with as much ceremony that a special college of heralds was always kept in readiness to perform it when necessary. In medieval times letters of defiance were sent to give warning of hostile intentions, and still later heralds were sent to throw down the gauntlet and make a verbal declaration of war.

In such times formal declarations were necessary to differentiate between the private brawls of nobles, barons and a national war for which the community was responsible, but at the present day total concealment as long as possible is the almost universal rule. The objects of this are usually either to anticipate the designs of some other power, to avoid the onus of admitting a state of war as long as possible, or to gain time by swiftness of attack.

#### THE LATEST INSTANCES.

Of formal declaration by heralds was in 1635, when Louis XIII. sent heralds to declare war against Spain and in 1657, when Sweden declared war against Denmark by herald sent to Copenhagen; while as late as 1870 war between England and Holland was declared by solemn proclamation.

As the most recent cases are those likely to influence the conduct of nations in the immediate future, the wars of the present century are of the greatest interest at the present crisis.

In the quarrel between Russia and Turkey which immediately preceded the Crimean War, a formal declaration was issued at Moscow by proclamation of the Czar, and three days later, after the Turks were well aware of the state of affairs, operations were commenced in earnest.

In the cases of Britain and France less consideration was shown. War was formally declared by Britain on March 23, 1854, and on the 14th of the same month the French declaration was proclaimed by the High Sheriff of the Seine from the steps of the Exchange. But these declarations were made merely to justify the step to the people and to ask for their approval and help. Before that time active operations had commenced, and the only difference between the British and French declarations was that the British declaration was made from the steps of the Exchange, and the French from the steps of the Bourse, and the former retreat of the Russian fleet to Sebastopol when the allies reached the Black Sea.

On February 8 the Russian Minister was withdrawn from London, and the British and French Ministers from St. Petersburg. Although such a step usually precedes war, and is therefore regarded as equivalent to a declaration, it is only significant that all three successful declarations of war have been abandoned and that war is likely to ensue. It does not necessarily require a state of war, such a state requiring some definite act of hostility.

#### IN THE OPTIM WAR.

Of 1810, the Italian war of 1817 and 1819, the Anglo-Persian war of 1856, the wars between Austria and France in 1859, Prussia and Denmark in 1864, Austria and Prussia in 1866, and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the declaration and active operations were practically synonymous. In the last mentioned case, for example, the Porte received a copy of the declaration in the evening of April 21, the very day on which 50,000 Russian troops crossed the Roumanian frontier.

The most notable instance in the present century of a formal declaration of war being made before actual operations were begun, was that of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. In that case the declaration was almost formal, as the French, who were the aggressors, voted large war credits on July 15, and on the following day the French Minister returned to Paris. A formal intimation of hostile intentions was then sent to Berlin, and after the Parliament of the North German Confederation on July 20.

On November 12, 1895, Britain was honored by a declaration of war from King Theodore of Ethiopia, but it was a declaration of hostilities, and the only reply to his challenge was his deposition, which immediately ensued.

#### REPLYING FOR PAPA.

Ah, said Arthur, writing with a grin, I'm sure I don't begrudge you of my last book on your table.

Zat says Margie promptly, in which papa always winks his eyes at me.

#### THE ARITHMETIC OF IT.

Mr. Grumps—I don't see how it is those Mormon women could be contented with only half a husband.

Mrs. Grumps—A woman with half a husband has only half as much trouble as a woman with a whole husband. That's why.

#### QUITE A DISTANCE.

Is there a long distance telephone around here? I asked the stranger.

That's the only kind there is, mister, answered the native, on the distance is just about four or a half mile if you don't miss your way. I keep a-goin' straight on or the bell is the third turn to the right.







# THE TIMES

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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—  
Would it be worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

### THE CROW'S NEST COMMISSION

A synopsis of the report of the Crow's Nest Pass commission, appointed to examine into the grievance of the laborers employed in the construction of the road, has been issued.

The Commissioners examined 282 witnesses, besides interviewing a large number of men. The revelations are startling. The brutality recorded has scarcely a parallel record in any civilized country. After alluding to the dishonest way in which a gang of men engaged by Noel Landry, hotel keeper at Hull, for Mr. Charleston, were treated, the report goes on to state that a number of laborers were discharged 130 miles from Macleod. P. Nash, who discharged them, not only refused to supply them with food, but also sent some one ahead of them "to give orders at the company's camps not to feed them on the way." This was done to give others a lesson. The report gives a list of atrocities that make the reader wonder whether he is in Canada or not. Discharged men asked for a little salt for salting any fish that they might catch on their way to Macleod. They were refused. It seemed to be the general rule to refuse food to all men discharged or quitting work, and one instance is given of a man who fainted from weakness from want of food, and three men had to subsist for a whole day on one onion. The poor starving fellows picked up castaway food. They ate whatever they could find. Some of the men were paid in cheques which no bank would cash. The men were not allowed to carry their boxes with them, so they lost clothing and money. Tents became filthy; there was no settlement of wages; contractors even abandoned their camps. "At some camps the men were entirely forbidden, on pain of instant dismissal, to speak during the work; and on one of them asking if they were prisoners, the foreman replied they were nearly so." Another paragraph from the report is on exorbitant prices, and exorbitant they certainly were. Overall costs in Winnipeg 55 cents, were sold to the men for \$1.25. "Double prices were charged for socks, and three or four prices for boots in some cases." Another paragraph says the men were kept under tents until the beginning of January without stoves and threatened with instant discharge if they should make any complaint.

The fact seems to be that in an attempt to make a record for cheap and rapid construction, the men on the Crow's Nest extension of the Canadian Pacific have been treated like dogs and in a way that will seriously damage the reputation of Canada abroad and do much to prevent that free flow of population without which the west cannot be successfully developed. It would do well to understand that it cannot afford another such report as that of the Crow's Nest commission.

Returns of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for the eleven months ending May 31 show the total receipts to have been \$35,673,000, an increase over the same period for the previous year of \$1,120,000. The expenditure for the same period on account of consolidated fund was \$28,906,000, or \$433 less than it was in 1897. The revenue for the eleven months, up to

May 31, 1898, was, according to services, \$19,748,000 from customs, an increase over 1897 of \$1,811,000; \$7,096,000 from excise, a decrease of \$1,965,000; \$3,153,000 from postoffices, an increase of \$300,000; \$3,490,000 from public works, including railways, an increase of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The revenue from miscellaneous sources increased to an extent between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. The expenditure on capital accounts for the eleven months of 1897 was \$4,145,000, an increase of \$1,200,000, which is accounted for almost entirely by the subsidies to the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Victoria bridge at Montreal, and payments for the St. Lawrence canal improvements. The total net debt of Canada on May 31 was \$258,296,000.

During the month, says the "Times," the Medicine Hat district has received quite an impetus in the way of immigration. Between twenty and thirty families, in all sixty-five persons, have settled in the district south of Dunmore. Twelve more families are to arrive shortly. The sub-agent of the Dominion Lands has been busy lately locating these settlers, some who came from Pennsylvania and some from the South of Russia. They have been in town and have laid out considerable money in implements, wagons, etc. It is the intention of these settlers, we believe, to engage in mixed farming. If they put about seventy-five per cent. ranching and dairying, and twenty-five per cent. farming in a "mix" the prospects are very good that they will become contented and prosperous residents of the district.

Regarding the elevator monopoly the *Farmer's Advocate* says:—The C.P.R. hold the key to the situation, and can, whenever they choose, bring this long fight to a close. Just why they should be at so much pains to maintain a "regulation" for the benefit of the elevator combine is a mystery beyond our comprehension, especially in view of the fact that if the desired amendment were made the railroad traffic would not be impeded, as is practically demonstrated on the Manitoba & Northwestern Road. It goes without saying that when farmers are justly dealt with they will patronize the elevators every time in preference to a flat warehouse.

The Toronto "World" has an article intimating that the trouble which arose in the Orange order in Ontario over the remedial bill two years ago is not yet ended. Certain Conservatives in the order are endeavoring to "down" Clarke Wallace. The movement, says the "World," is engineered by Birmingham the paid secretary of the Conservative executive in Ontario, who professes to speak for Tupper and Foster. Birmingham and his clique are using E. F. Clarke, M. P., for their ends.

The Commercial in last week's issue says:—"The rapid upward tendency has continued on binder twine, and prices show a further advance of 3c. over a week ago. There is scarcely any business doing in twine, however, as orders were mostly placed some time ago, and dealers are completely sold out. Holders of twine are independent about selling. If the crop be heavy, so as to consume large quantities of twine, prices may range very high toward the end of the season."

The Free Press has an editorial article on the use of fire crackers, in which it advocates the passing of a law forbidding their use. Many 24th of May accidents caused by the boys with their crackers are cited. Certainly the fire cracker as now used is a nuisance, and many would be glad if the manufacturing of them were prohibited.

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### OUR OTTAWA LETTER

#### IMPORTANT WORK OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Drummond Railway Investigation—The Manitoba Election Corruption—The Franchise Bill Before the Senate—Superannuation Abolished.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 3.—So much public attention is given to the regular business of Parliament during the session of the House that too often the work of the Committees is overlooked, and yet it is not unfrequently happens that most important work is done there. Take for example the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee during the past few weeks. Reference has been previously made to this matter in these letters, but the incidents of the sessions held this week are worthy of some attention also. The matter of the expenditure incurred by the Government in investigating the wholesale and most rascally frauds perpetrated in Manitoba during the general elections of two years ago was under discussion and the Conservatives took exception to the spending of \$13,000 in legal proceedings because forsooth only one or two convictions had been secured, though a score of deputy returning officers and others had been placed upon their trial. That a most flagrant corruption had been systematically practiced is well known, for the whole country was scandalized by the revelations in the courts at the time of the trials; but convictions were impossible to secure because of the partisan sympathies of the juries sworn to try the cases. This is not an ill considered assertion from a prejudiced pen, but the sworn testimony of the prosecuting attorney made under oath before the Public Accounts Committee. To put a stop to such heinous crimes against the liberties of the people—crimes which one witness characterized as "worse than a dozen murders" any necessary expenditure of public money was justifiable—that the actual result in the matter of convictions and the meting out of punishment to the offenders was not larger is deeply to be regretted, but the Government certainly cannot be held responsible for that.

#### THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

Another committee which has been doing good work has been the Drummond County Railway special committee, and the excuse for again referring thereto is the fact that for many months Conservative Members of Parliament and Conservative speakers throughout the country have been making this historic negotiation the piece de resistance of their criticism of the Government. The prominence given the matter may be taken as an indication of the importance they attach to it, and it is reasonable to assume that they considered it the worst feature of the Government policy up to date. The Government may well be content to accept this estimate and to abide by the consequence, for the Committee reports inability to find the least indications of crookedness or even attempted corruption. To let themselves down as easily as possible the Conservative Members of the Committee have prepared a minority report which reviews

the evidence, admits the untruth of the charge that the Minister of Public Works bought *La Patrie* with money found by the railway promoters—and this was the grand charge of all that was going to wreck the ministry—refuses to reiterate the other charges, because there is no longer any excuse for so doing, and winds up with declaring that the price the Government would have paid was exorbitant, an expression of opinion simply, which was in no way borne out by the evidence. So much for the Drummond County railway scandal. Friends of the Government should encourage the Opposition to bring on such investigations. A few more would settle the fate of the Government and give it a lease of power in perpetuity.

#### THE FRANCHISE IN THE SENATE.

So the dear old Senate is not going to oppose the Franchise Bill, but only render it "workable and more palatable." Real kind of it! What would we do without our Senators to fix things up and keep the affairs of state running smoothly? We wonder if the Senators ever heard of a little incident in the history of the Imperial House of Lords—its great prototype—when, some fifteen years ago, it undertook to meddle with the Franchise Bill which the popular house had adopted, a tremendous agitation swept through the country, the venerable Lords came as near ignominious extermination as they ever had done, and when the next session came around the Bill was once more presented and passed without a scratch. Possibly the Senate relies upon the fact that hitherto Canadians have scarcely proved as responsive to great political educational movements as have the masses of the old country, but if they are well advised they will not experiment too often with public patience.

#### THE GENERAL HITS BACK.

General Gascoigne, the retiring commander of the Canadian forces, has

## Puny Children

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replied to the vicious assault made upon him in the House by Sir Charles Tupper, and in his answer shows pretty conclusively that the petulant baronet did not exercise very great care in preparing the "facts" used in his statement. While the general has no reason to be ashamed of his share of the controversy, it does seem a pity that an officer and a gentleman, possessing the confidence of his sovereign and the esteem of his country men generally, should be subject to the attacks of those who have a personal grievance against him because in the course of his official duties he has found it necessary to interfere with arrangements which provided positions of emoluments to the Tupper connections.

#### SUPERANNUATION ABOLISHED.

The civil service superannuation scheme, which has long been a scandal and a source of indefensible expense to the country, has been reformed out of existence and the Government has once again shown that its pre-election promises were made in dead earnest. In future, attaches of the public service will have to do as other men do, make reasonable provision out of their quite sufficient salaries for the future and not leave it to an indulgent country to not only pay them all they are worth while they are actually working, but keep them in affluence when the time arrives that from age or party exigency they have to make way for others.

#### NOTES.

The cost of administering the affairs of the Canadian Yukon, and of establishing a social condition there which is the admiration of the nations is coming pretty high—but it is very gratifying to hear that the receipts from that country have, so far, exceeded the cost of government. Next year we shall be edified with the Conservative criticism of the dreadful expenditures and the vast sums the Government is taking out of the pockets of the people.

Gold in paying quantities in the Peace River and gold in paying quantities in Northern Ontario, and again down by the sea; is there any part of the Dominion that is not made of gold? The latest Yukon Railway Canon is that the Minister of the Interior tried to get half a million dollars put in the supplementary estimates to compensate Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie for the loss they are supposed to have sustained through the defeat of the Railway Bill. If it were not that some people are led to believe these yarns, they would be intensely funny.

When any part of the body isn't doing the work that nature intended it to do, it puts the whole system out of tune—out of harmony. Sickness in one part of the body is likely to run into all parts of the body. When children stand a row of bricks on end, they knock the whole row down by upsetting one brick. That is exactly what happens to the health when the bowels fail to perform their proper function. Constipation makes trouble all along the line—puts the liver out of order, is bad for the kidneys—bad for the stomach. It holds in the body poisonous matter, and because it cannot go any place else, it gets into the blood. The blood carries it all over the system. That makes sluggishness, lassitude, bad breath and foul taste in the mouth, fills the stomach with gas and causes windy belching, sour digestion in the stomach, causes sour stomach, heartburn and headache. You can avoid all such trouble for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its attendant evils.

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NE 1/4 Sec. 15 15 25

SE 1/4 Sec. 32 17 25

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SW 1/4 Sec. 16 16 26 Rented

NW 1/4 Sec. 24 16 27 To rent

NE 1/4 Sec. 24 16 27 Rented

SE 1/4 Sec. 36 16 27 To rent

SW 1/4 Sec. 12 17 28 Rented

NW 1/4 Sec. 22 18 28 To rent

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CURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

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WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c. (10)



# The Children's Column.

## PANSY SONG.

Open your eyes, my pansies sweet,  
Open your eyes, open to me,  
Where did you get your purple hue?  
Did a cloud smile as you came through?

Open your eyes, my pansies sweet,  
Open your eyes, open to me,  
Did a little sunbeam bold  
Kiss on your lips that tint of gold?

Open your eyes, my pansies sweet,  
Open your eyes, open to me,  
Driving away with face so true  
The chilly winds and wintry hue.

Whisper to me, oh pansies sweet,  
Tell me, oh, tell me, in rustling low,  
Then as I bend with listening ear  
Your cheerful voice I plainly hear.

—Selected.

## FLOWER STORIES AND POEMS.

We have had talks about spring, and in our last one we chatted about winds. I think we had something to say about ants and spiders not very long ago. There are some friends of ours whom we must not forget. They give us so much pleasure with their sweetness and beauty that we will to day have a story and some verses in their honor.

## A FAIRY STORY.

I suppose that all boys and girls like fairy stories. Did you know that there are many kinds of fairies? There are the flower fairies who wear beautiful dresses just like the flowers, the sun shine fairies that turn everything they touch into gold, the brownies or man fairies, and many others. The fairies in this story tell about called gnomes, and they live under the ground where it is always dark. They are so mischievous that they have to be kept hard at work digging all the time.

Well, once upon a time as the busy little gnomes were digging away they heard voices at a short distance above their heads. Stopping work, for all the world like real people, they pricked up their ears to listen. Presently they heard a very sweet voice calling softly, "Wake up, little sister, spring is here."

"O, no," sleepily answered the other, who had her head covered up where she had been snoozing all winter, "It is quite dark. I am sure it can't be time to get up."

"O, but it is," persisted the first one cheerily. "The old sun has been shining right down into my little bed, and it feels quite warm. If we begin to move we'll feel it ever so much better. I am just cramped lying still so long, and besides, we have to see about our costumes and not be away behind the time when the people come to see our spring opening."

"That's so," said the owner of the second voice, suddenly becoming wide awake and interested, and presently there was quite a chorus of voices as the flower fairies (for they it was who were talking) began to call to each of their pretty sisters. Then the mischievous gnomes tapped quite loudly with their little picks and the flower fairies began to move quickly, whispering in startled tones, "We'd better hurry. There's Mother Nature rapping!" And with that the little gnomes leaned on their picks and laughed quietly till their sides ached.



The man whose home is menaced by midnight marauders isn't slow to grasp a weapon to defend it. The same man when threatened by an enemy ten thousand times more dangerous will calmly go his way and make no effort at defence. The most dangerous of all mankind's enemies is consumption, and steady. Acting directly on the lungs, it drives out all impurities and disease germs. It is also a wonderful medicine for all nervous troubles. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 99 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood and throat and nasal troubles. Thousands have testified to their recovery under this remedy after they were given up by the doctors, and all hope was gone. Many of these have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any sufferer may write to them. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life giving elements of the food and the nerves strong and steady. Acting directly on the lungs, it drives out all impurities and disease germs. It is also a wonderful medicine for all nervous troubles. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a book of 1,000 pages and over three hundred illustrations. This book is free. You may have it in all its usefulness, and in strong paper covers, for 31 cent stamps, which pays the cost of customs and mailing only, or in cloth binding for 50 stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Presently the voices began again. "What are you going to wear this season?" asked one.

"O, pure white, as usual, with just a touch of green," answered the snow drop. "It would be such fun to hide right beside a patch of snow and watch the people hunting about for me. Then when they find me they will be so glad."

"I, too, will wear spotless white," answered the lily, "but I shall not dress until the snow has all gone away. I like warm weather best. What color shall you wear?"

"Why, yellow, of course," answered the dandelion, "and maybe some poet will write verses about me, saying that the sun god has kissed me and left some of his gold on my cheeks."

"I think I look best in pale blue," said the forget-me-not; while the pansies all talked at once, one wanting one color and another wanting something else, until they came to the decision that each should wear what she chose.

So they chatted away, showing off their innocent little vanities and before long came bravely up into the work a day world. The little gnomes were left digging away and wishing they too might go up to the world where the sun shone and flowers wore their gay dresses; for you know the flowers do not look very beautiful under the ground.

—Adapted from Selection.

## FIELD FLOWERS.

Field flowers, sweet field flowers,  
Fairies of the spring,  
Only those who love them  
Know the joy they bring.  
Love can but discover  
With their beauty, worth,  
Jewelling all over  
All the bright green earth.  
Field flowers, sweet field flowers,  
Fairies of the spring,  
Only those who love them  
Know the joy they bring.  
Field flowers, sweet field flowers,  
Fairies of the spring,  
Wherever they come,  
Where'er, unseeking,  
You may chance to roam,  
With their smiles to meet us  
On each path of ours.  
All unsought, to greet us,  
Come the sweet field flowers,  
Field flowers, sweet field flowers,  
Fairies of the spring,  
Only those who love them  
Know the joy they bring.

—Selected.

## DANDELION.

There's a dandy little fellow,  
Who dresses all in yellow;  
In yellow with an overcoat of green;  
With his hair all crisp and curly.  
In the springtime bright and early  
A tripping over the meadow he is seen.  
Through all the bright June weather,  
Like a jolly little tramp,  
He wanders o'er the hillside, down the road;  
Around his yellow feather,  
The grey fire flies flap;  
His companions are the wood lark and the toad.

But at last this little fellow  
Doffs his dainty coat of yellow;  
And very feebly totters o'er the green;  
For he is very old and growing.  
And with hair all white and flowing,  
A nodding in the sunlight he is seen.  
Oh, poor dandy, once so spry,  
Golden dancer on the lee!  
Older growing, white hair flowing,  
Four little dandy now he is.

—Nellie M. Garabrant.

## CHORUS OF THE FLOWERS.

I am the honeysuckle,  
With my drooping head,  
In the springtime  
I don my dress of red.  
I grow in quiet woodlands,  
Beneath some budding tree;  
So when you take a ramble  
Just take a look at me.  
I am the dandelion,  
Yellow, as you see,  
And when the children see me  
They shout for glee.  
I grow by every wayside,  
And when I've had my day  
I spread my wings so silvery  
And fly away.  
When God made all the flowers  
He gave each one a name;  
And when the others all had gone  
A little blue one came.  
My name has been forgotten,  
Then the good Father called her  
Forget-me-not.  
I am the day nasturtium,  
I bloom in garden's fine;  
Among the grander flowers  
My slender stalk I twine.  
Bright orange is my color  
The eyes of all to please.  
I have a tube of honey  
For all the bees.  
I am the little violet,  
In my purple dress;  
I hide myself so safely  
That you would never guess  
That I was a flower so near you,  
Nestling at your feet;  
And that is why I send you  
My fragrance sweet.

—Lucy Wheelock.

## THE BUTTERFLY.

Out in the garden we fledge  
Was gathering flowers for me;  
"O mamma," she cried, "hurry!  
Here's something I want you to see."  
I went to the window; before her  
A velvet-winged butterfly flew.  
And the pansies themselves were not brighter  
Than the beautiful creature in hue.

"Oh! isn't it pretty," cried Elsie,  
With eager and wondering eyes,  
As she watched it soar lazily upward  
Against the soft blue skies.  
"I know what it is, don't you, mamma!"  
"Oh! the burden of these little things  
When the soul of a poet is in them—  
It's a pansy—a pansy with wings."  
—Selected.

The following story, written by a school girl of thirteen, has been handed to us for use in our column. It is so well told that we will find room for it. You remember we talked about winds the last time.

## ULYSSES AND THE BAG OF WINDS.

Ulysses had been for ten years in the Trojan war. Now it was over, and Ulysses wanted to go home to his wife and little boy. "He must be a big boy now," said Ulysses, "it was ten years ago since I left home. O how I wish I could fly to them now." But Ulysses could not fly. His men got the boats ready and they set sail. Days and days passed. It was not pleasant. They had many troubles on the way. But at last they saw land. "I hope the people on the land will let us stay," said Ulysses, "and will give us food to load our boats with." Then they saw a man coming to meet them. He was Aeolus. Aeolus was the keeper of the winds; he kept them in a cave. "Stay with me," said Aeolus, and Ulysses stayed many days.

One bright morning Ulysses said "I must be going home." So Aeolus loaded their boats with food. "There is one thing more I will give you," said Aeolus. He went to the cave where the winds were. "West wind, come out," he called. Then he took a large bag made of leather and put in the winds. There was cold north wind, warm south wind, rainy east wind. He put in some breezes. Then he tied the bag with a silver cord. He took them to the boat. He told Ulysses what was in the bag. "Watch the bag and do not tell your men. If it is too cold, let out south wind, if it is too hot, let out north wind. West wind is out; she will help you. Then they set sail.

Ulysses watched the bag day and night for nine days. He became so tired that he fell asleep. "Let us open the bag," said the sailors, "it may be full of gold. Ulysses is asleep, he won't know." They untied the bag and out came all the winds. O how glad they were to be free. They blew and blew for hours, till the waves came into the boats. Ulysses waked but he could not help it. At last they got tired and blew back home, bringing the boats too. Aeolus heard the winds and came to meet them. When the men saw him they cried out, "Do tie the winds in the bag." "No," said Aeolus, since Ulysses cannot trust you, you must row him home, and the west wind will not help you. You must help yourselves."

They turned back to go home. They rowed for many days, till at last they saw their land.

Don't you think that they were glad?

## LIMB PAINS.

Contract Rheumatism and You will suffer Untold Agonies—Use South American Rheumatic Cure and you will have Relief in a Few Minutes, and a Cure in Three Days—Testimony Proves.

"I was for three years a great sufferer from rheumatism—pains in my limbs were particularly distressing. I had tried almost every known remedy, but received no benefit. I was advised to give South American Rheumatic Cure a trial. I purchased two bottles. When I had used one and a half bottles I was perfectly cured. I consider it a wonderful remedy, and take pleasure in recommending it." F. Nugent, Niagara Falls, Ont.

## A Timely Topic.

We have been requested to publish the following:—Persons having shade trees, especially if they are maples, should see that they are sprayed in order to destroy the caterpillars that will soon begin operations on the delicate leaves. If examination be made of the leaves little bunches of yellow eggs, 20 or 30 in number, can be found as well as the young caterpillars and timely application of poison will alone save the foliage. The spray is made of a pound of paris green, two pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water. The elms are also subject to the attacks of an insect, but in this case the spray is of no use. The worm lies inside a curled up leaf and the poison does not reach it. The proper method to pursue in this case is to carefully pick off the curled up leaves. On very large and strong trees they have practically no effect.

## A Dyspeptic?

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WAGNOR'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 56



Yes, I see it all now

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OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGNOR'S GUIDE, 56







## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Much will surely be heard this year of one of the most aggressive creatures known to the animal kingdom. The fame of the Alaska mosquito is growing. Polar bears, in comparison, are scarcely worth mention. A bear frequently surveys an intruder and decides to retreat. Bears are also scarce and many an arctic adventurer has failed to catch a glimpse of one. But the Alaska mosquito is a marvel of direct aggression and his numbers reveal why it is necessary for the arithmetician to pile up figures behind the trillions. The mosquito, in effect, owns Alaska, and seems to have declared in exclusive sense, that "Well use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery pumpon." Settlers can make head against the army insect, bristling with lancets, on a sort of armed and armored intervention. In many a swamp are found the skeletons of bears blinded and driven to death by the little tormentors, the winged wolves of the atmosphere. A minor without netting and gloves is as good as lost.

Every man who goes to Alaska must be his own naturalist in dealing with this terror, one of whose most dangerous points is his diminutiveness. Elephants would be a boon in Alaska. They could be brought down with explosive bullets, their feet roasted for a banquet and their tusks exchanged for a return ticket in case nuggets were scarce. Wolves and other four-legged mammals are easily kept down or scared away with fire. But the mosquito defies the exterminating genius of man. He can not be shot or dynamited. When he smashes six swarms down to attack the same spot with a fiercer song of trump. No preparation of the instruments is needed. It alights and plunges them in instantly and knows a great deal more about a man's several skins and circulating fluids than he does himself. If this is instinct reason tatters before its superior penetration.

Already it has been discovered that Alaska produces two crops of mosquitoes each season, as if a lack of other harvests had led to the doubling of this one. Strange as it may seem, the Alaska mosquito objects to rain, and although the offspring of the pool hides himself during the frequent showers of that watery climate. While a hard freeze terminates his innings he cares nothing for an early snow. Frogs stimulate his activity and facilitate his vision. Nowhere else in the world has he the same persistence and insatiable powers of suction. But at last he is face to face with the hitherto unconquered Anglo-Saxon and hostilities will be fought out to the end. The old farmer who had a log in his field that he could neither chop, burn nor haul away found a way to dispose of it. He plowed around it. Thus, though the argument may ask himself, "Is the sun dimmed that gnats do fly in it?" he will circumvent the one thing in nature that he cannot subdue.

## SIGNS IN THE SALT.

Omens and Superstitions Connected With the Universal Condiment.

Salt is probably the only article of food which has been used by every nation and in every age since the beginning of civilization. More superstitions are naturally connected with it than with any other article of food.

In ancient times, before trade was as well organized as it is now, salt was very scarce and costly. From this gradually grew up the Eastern custom that whoever should eat salt together—the most precious possession—must be friends for life.

The belief that it is unlucky to spill salt at table is of similar origin and significance. There is an illusion to it in Leonardo da Vinci's great painting of "The Last Supper," which represents Jesus as knocking over the salt cellar while reaching out his hand. The Romans had this superstition and took extreme precautions to avoid spilling salt.

Many nations held salt sacred. The Germans believed that salt made salt by saline springs was peculiarly holy. The Scriptures spoke frequently of "the covenant of salt." The Mexicans had a goddess of salt, whose more or less sacred name was Huixtocihuatl.

There is an Eastern tale of a man who went to rob a house by night. Stumbling upon an object in the dark he put his tongue to it to ascertain its nature. He gave up the idea of robbing a house whose owner's salt he had eaten. Cogia Housain of the Forty Thieves was more wary. He would not eat in his intended victim's house lest there might be salt in some of the dishes.

Some of the "lucky whites" of the South put salt in their shoes to keep off witches. The Chinese, in observing the last festival of the year, throw salt upon the fresh-built fire in front of the ancestral tablets. In many remote parts of the world cakes or blocks of rock salt have been used as money and a man who was not "worth his salt" was a pretty poor fellow.

## ONE PROFESSION SAFE.

First Worker, gloomily—Women are crowding into every department of industry and lowering our wages.  
Second Worker—I ain't afraid of 'em.  
First Worker—You're not? What do you want?  
Second Worker—A cook.

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### THE DAIRY COW.

We must all recognize the fact that the cow is the foundation of the dairy. She is the machine with which the dairyman does his work. The machine by which he produces milk and butter. She takes the raw materials—the hay, corn, oats, bran, etc., and converts them into the finished product. Of course she is more than a mere machine as she reproduces her kind as well as sustains her life. But aside from these functions, her value is confined to her power to manufacture milk. This being the case, the dairyman in selecting a cow is concerned in the selection of an animal which is most efficient in this productive power. The manufacturer in selecting machinery for his factory chooses that best adapted for the intended work. Economy and efficiency are the qualities desired, that machine which will produce the most and best work with the least waste of fuel and energy. The farmer or dairyman is as truly a manufacturer as the man making cloth, tools or clothing. His farm is his factory and his cow his machinery by which he works the raw material of his farm into milk, butter, or cheese. The same principles governing the selection of machinery in the factory, should govern the selection of his cows. He wants, for the economical production of milk, the cow that will produce the greater profit—the cow that will produce the most and best milk at the least cost. In other words, the cow especially adapted to the production of butter—the special purpose cow. The old fallacy of a double purpose cow is giving way before the demands of modern scientific methods of farming, although she still has earnest adherents. Not but they admit that the special beef animal will produce more and cheaper beef, and the special dairy cow will produce butter at a less cost than the general purpose cow, the claim being that there is greater profits from combining the two. We suppose the adherents to this idea would advocate the use of the old-fashioned combined reaper and mower or grain and grass. The reaper with the rake or dropper would not be as efficient in the field as the improved self-binder, nor the mower as economical in time and horse power as the ball-bearing mower of present date; nevertheless, one machine could be used for both purposes. Any up-to-date farmer would scoff at the idea of such a machine on his farm, yet the same man will cling to the notion that the double purpose cow is the most profitable. And why? Simply because in the one case the advantage of the special machine is easily apparent, while in the other case he has not taken the trouble to know, through investigation, the value of one cow over another. But the successful dairyman of the future is going to be driven to a more intimate knowledge of his cows. He will be compelled to exercise the most careful judgment in selecting a cow that will produce butter at the least cost and profit. Loose and indifferent methods in all departments of farming must be supplanted by the intelligent application of the most approved tools and methods. Dairying is no exception. The dairyman of the future must of necessity, we predict, manufacture his butter with a special dairy cow.

### PLANTING AND CARING FOR GRAPEVINES.

Plant vines eight feet apart, each way. Run rows north and south. Dig holes 18 inches square, and at least 15 inches deep. If to be had, put five to eight pounds of old bones in the bottom of each hole, fill the holes with good top soil and pulverize it as well as possible. One-year-old vines from cuttings are best, but these two years old will do. The planting should be done as much as possible, with the hands. Place the roots in their natural position, and fill around them closely with good soil which is fine and mellow. At planting, cut the vine back to two or three buds above the top of the original cutting, so the new growth will start from very near the ground. When the buds are well started, rub off all except the strongest looking ones, thus growing but one vine, which should be kept tied up, as it lengthens, to a five-foot stake set at the time of planting.

It is best to trellis at once, but if work is pressing this may be deferred till summer or fall. The horizontal trellis is recommended. In making it, the posts are set 16 feet apart. Saw tops off square five or six feet from the ground. A cross piece of 2x4 two feet long is laid on the top of each post, and securely nailed at right angles to the direction of the row. Three No. 12 galvanized wires are stapled to these cross-pieces, one directly over the next, and the others each four feet from the ends of the cross-pieces. When the growth of the vine has reached the center wire pinch off the top. The formation of laterals or branches now begins, and they should be so pinched back and directed as to cover all three of the wires with healthy bearing canes or vines.

Very little summer pruning is done with the knife, but prune frequently with thumb and finger. The ends of the bearing shoots are pinched off two or three leaves beyond the last cluster of fruit, and most of the barren shoots are removed. The important points to be remembered in pruning is, that all the fruit is made on wood which grew during the previous year, and enough of this should always be left to bear a full crop. Prune early in winter to avoid bleeding. Cut back the bearing shoots to from two to four joints, according to the number of them on each vine. As no very ex-

plained directions can be given for pruning in all cases, every grower must exercise his own intelligent judgment in the matter. If bones have been used as directed, a shovelful of wood should be to the vine every year or two will be sufficient fertilizing; otherwise fertilize as needed, making sure that enough potash and phosphoric acid are used. Cultivate sufficiently often and thoroughly to keep the soil mellow and free from weeds.

### SUCCESS WITH CURRANTS.

Proficiency, size and quality of fruit are dependent upon generous fertilization of the soil when the plants are set and more upon frequent applications after they begin to bear. Under favorable conditions the currant is a vigorous grower, and of course needs a large supply of food. Its roots are small and fibrous, so fertilizers should be applied generously, directly and at least annually. The neglect to yearly dress the bushes after bearing is the reason many fail to succeed in the cultivation of this fruit. These annual dressings need not be large but should be applied about the roots of the bushes and always in the fall before the ground freezes.

Any well rotted manure will be beneficial, also the addition of wood ashes, bone-meal or chemical fertilizer. An application of nitrate of soda in April when the leaves are coming out, say 150 lbs per acre, and the same amount again when the fruit is two-thirds grown gives excellent results. This would be a small handful to each bush, sprinkled about the bushes a little distance from the stalks. An examination of the root system of this plant will convince one of the necessity of frequent applications of fertilizing elements to insure good crops of fruit. The roots grow in a limited space and largely near the surface, hence, barn manure applied in the fall affords protection against frost, while the potash and nitrate carry the soluble elements into the soil, where they are appropriated by the roots when growth commences in early spring.

The prevalence of the gooseberry sawfly larvae is looked upon by many as a serious drawback to the currant and gooseberry culture. If looked after from the time the leaves begin to develop up to the 15th of June, it can be readily controlled. Use white hellebore as an insecticide. Dust on the bushes when damp or apply a spray, mixing one ounce of the hellebore with a pail of water. Paris green is more effective, a level teaspoonful to a pail of water being sufficient. This will not injure the currant, but the hellebore later if found necessary to spray after June 10. A later brood of insects appears usually after the fruit is picked, which should be destroyed to prevent defoliation of the plants and consequent injury of the following year's crop of fruit.

### WHEN MOST FRUITFUL.

When 30 years of age woman is most fascinating. All the women famous for power over the hearts of men, from Cleopatra to Helen down, were nearer 30 than 20 when at the zenith of their power.

At a literary salon in Paris, Balzac was once asked by a pretty little miss of 17 why it was he liked women she would call pass. "Why, monsieur, even when they are as old as you seem to enjoy their society!" Balzac looked at her earnestly for a second and then laughed heartily. He bent over to explain matters and remarked in a serious voice as though weighing every word he said: "Perhaps the secret lies in the simple fact that the woman of 20 must be pleased, while the woman of 30 tries to please, and the older woman's power consists, not as has been so often said, in understanding and making the most of her own charms, but in comprehending and with happy tact calling out and making the most of the good qualities of the man whose favor she seeks." There is no doubt that a man always enjoys a woman much better the happier himself better with a woman who makes him feel that he is clever. Of course all the men like being entertained for awhile by a well-informed woman, but man is essentially vain, and he enjoys much better the happy fact which makes him believe that he is entertaining the well-informed woman.

The woman a man likes best is not always the smartest or most brilliant. No need. A pair of brown eyes, a sweet voice, will do away with all the logic and philosophy a man's brain has ever entertained. Of course the woman must have the happy knack of discovering what subject the man is talking about. Then she must listen quietly and in an interested manner. Perhaps it would be a good suggestion for to draw him out with happy queries until he is astonished at his own brilliancy.

### SIMPLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Can be Made at Home and Should be Always Kept on Hand.

Hand grenades, the simplest fire extinguisher, can be made at home cheaply and easily. And it is well to have at hand a small contrivance for extinguishing a small fire at its start.

Take twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia), to be had of any druggist) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. Procure quart bottles of thin glass, such as are ordinarily used by druggists, and fill with this, corking tightly and sealing to prevent evaporation. In case of fire throw so as to break in or near the flames. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, knock off the neck and scatter the contents. The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction. This extinguisher has been thoroughly tested and is fully equal in point of practical value to any more complicated contrivance.

## About the House.

### THE BABY.

"She is a little hindering thing."  
The mother said:  
"I do not have an hour of peace,  
Till she's in bed."

"She clings unto my hand or gown,  
And follows me  
About the house from room to room  
Talks constantly."

"She is a bundle full of nerves,  
And wilful ways;  
She does not sleep full sound at nights,  
Scarcely any days."

"She does not like to hear the wind,  
The dark she fears;  
And pitiously she calls for me  
To wipe her tears."

"She is a little hindering thing,"  
The mother said;  
"But still she is my wine of life,  
My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care  
Their coming brings!  
But, O! the grief when God doth stoop  
To give them wings.

### OBJECT LESSON FOR MOTHERS.

Mrs. Otis had come to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Brown, and although there was no lack of the comforts and even the luxuries of life, and every one was kind and attentive to "dear grandma," a little cloud had arisen which troubled her kind heart until at last she remonstrated with her daughter concerning her treatment of fourteen-year-old May.

"You do not give her any chance to develop her individuality," said Mrs. Otis. "Young girls are sometimes very sensitive, and it seems to me that you do not fully realize how often you smother her girlish ambitions and repress her confidence."

Mrs. Brown drew herself up indignantly and replied: "If you please, mother we will not discuss the subject. I think I understand how to train my own child better than any one who has never seen her until a week ago." So the subject was dropped, but not forgotten by Mrs. Otis.

"My dear," said Mrs. Otis the next morning, as she and Mrs. Brown were admiring the flowers in the little conservatory. "I want you to give me that little geranium. I want to try an experiment."

"You can have whatever you want," replied Mrs. Brown, "but this one is larger and will bloom sooner."

"I want the half-grown one," said Mrs. Otis, and taking up the pot with its healthy young plant she carried it to the sitting room and placed it by the north window.

"It will do better in the bay-window," said Mrs. Brown.

"I am following the line given for the experiment," replied Mrs. Otis, at the same time snipping off the edges of some of the large leaves with her scissors.

As the days went on, her treatment of the plant seemed very strange to Mrs. Brown. At one time she would snip off a leaf here and there, then a young shoot would be stripped of its leaves, again it would be half severed from the stalk and left to die. The plant was seldom watered and was evidently not due to forgetfulness, as Mrs. Otis examined the plant many times a day, never seeming at all alarmed at the yellowing of the leaves and the general air of blight.

In time a sickly bud appeared and was ruthlessly snipped in two by the cruel scissors. One day she set the pot outside the window, and when taken in the leaves were chilled and limp. It had scarcely recovered from the chill when it was submitted to the flame of the burning match which was held under the leaves until the edges curled up and turned black.

At last Mrs. Brown could keep silent no longer and asked reproachfully, "Did you want that plant only to abuse it?"

"I suppose so, but you will kill it if you keep on this way," replied Mrs. Brown.

"Why, you ought to approve my treatment. I named the plant May, and have followed your treatment of your May in every particular. Even the scorching I gave it just now was more severe than the scorching I make that sent your May from the room in tears ten minutes ago," replied Mrs. Otis.

Mrs. Brown looked from her gentle mother to the sickly plant with an expression of indignant surprise which quickly changed to dismay as she left the room without a word.

The lesson was not without effect. Instead of harsh words a growing interest in May's thoughts and plans was noticeable.

The geranium was removed to the sunny bay-window and watered liberally. Later, when kindly advice was given concerning May's associates, the new sprouts of the geranium were carefully nurtured, and the plant was placed in the pot for that purpose.

"What a comfort May is getting to be!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, one morning. "I am quite proud of her."

"She is improving wonderfully. The treatment works well in both cases," replied Mrs. Otis, pointing to the bay-window where a lovely bloom was just opening on the now flourishing geranium. "They are very like, these plants of ours, my daughter; they both love the sun-shine."

### HOUSEKEEPERS ALPHABET.

Ants—Scatter branches of sweet fern where they congregate.  
Brooms—Hang in cellar-way to keep plant and soft.  
Coffee—Keep securely covered, as its odor affects other articles.  
Dish—Of hot water in oven prevents cake from scorching.

Economize—Time, health and means and you will never beg.

Flour—Keep cool, dry, and closely covered.

Glass—Clean with tablespoonful of ammonia in quart of rain water.

Herbs—Gather on a dry day when beginning to blossom. Keep in paper sack.

Ink stains—Immediately saturate with milk; rub vigorously with a cloth. Jars—To prevent, remember it takes two to make a quarrel.

Keep—An account of your expenditures and income.  
Love—Lightens labor.  
Money—Count carefully when you receive your change.

Nutmegs—Always grate blossom end first.  
Oranges—Keep best wrapped in soft paper.

Parsnips are best in March and April. Keep in ground till spring.  
Quicksilver—And large of egg destroys bed-bugs.

Rice—Should be large, plump and white. Old rice may have insects.  
Scalds—And light burns; dress with white of egg to keep out the air.  
Table napkins—Should never be starched.

A cement of ashes, salt and water for cracks in stoves.  
Variety—Is the best culinary spice.  
Watch—Your back yard for dirt and bones.

Xanthippe—Was a scold; don't imitate her.  
Youth—Is best preserved by cheerfulness.  
Zinc—Lined or iron sinks are better than wooden ones.

### PLANT BATHING.

Sometimes plants are overwatered; many tiny things are killed in this way. Still in a well drained pot such a thing can hardly happen. At the bottom there should be a layer of potsherds, the coarser ones carefully laid to overlap somewhat, finishing with the finer bits at the top. On the potsherds place a layer of sphagnum or fine hay to keep the soil from passing into and clogging the drainage below. In all plant-potting operations, the work should be finished to have an inch of space below the top of the pot in which to receive water.

A dirty plant or a dirty pot is creditable to any plant grower. A bath tub should therefore be a part of the plant grower's equipment. Any small tub, with an inclining draining board answers the purpose. The dry plants may be stood in the tub until the bath is thoroughly soaked. Sometimes pot plants are so badly waterlogged when sent to the potting place that it is only the surface that is wet, and perhaps the centre is dead dry. Plants in rapid growth need much water. So usually do blooming plants.

To bathe a pot plant incline it on the draining board, and let water in the tub, wash all parts well with a sponge. The task is more delightful as plant after plant comes from the water clean and beautiful.

### APPLE DAINTIES.

Apple Jelly.—Core and quarter nice juicy apples, boil with a little water, put them in a jelly bag to strain. When all the juice has strained from the apples, press the apples a very little to extract more juice, being careful not to squeeze out the pulp through. Add a cup of sugar to a cup of the juice, boil twenty minutes.

iced Apple Tea.—For one cup of tea, take two sour apples. When done, pour on enough water to cover. Strain, sweeten and serve very cold, with ice and lemon.

Steamed Apples.—Pare and quarter apples. Put them in a saucepan with about half as much water as apples. Cook till tender. Sprinkle with sugar, allowing cover to remain on until the sugar is dissolved. Serve hot or cold.

Stewed Apples.—One-half cup sugar, 1-2 cup cold water, 4 apples pared, quartered and cored, and 2 tablespoons water. Boil in two or three cups cinnamon. When this syrup boils put in the apples and cook until soft, but not broken. Serve either as stewed apples or as a garnish to a dish of boiled rice. In the latter case, put the rice in the apple around it and pour the syrup over the rice and apples. This is a very pretty and appetizing dish for breakfast.

Apple Sauce for Pork.—Wipe pare and slice apples. To 6 large tart apples add 1-2 cup water. Cook and stir till soft, press through a colander, add a lump of butter size of an egg, sweeten to taste, add a little nutmeg. This sauce should always be served with pork.

Farina and Apples.—One pint of boiling water, 1/2 cup farina, 1 teaspoon salt; stir into this 1-4 cup of farina. While it is thickening, wipe and pare 2 sour apples, cut into slices, stir into the farina, cook 1-2 hour. May be served hot with sugar and cream or turned into a mold and served in a whipped cream. This is made of 1-2 cup sweet cream, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon powdered sugar.

Apple Foam.—Stew 2 qts pared and quartered apples strain through a colander, beat till light, add 1-2 cup sugar, juice of 1 lemon. Beat the whites of 3 eggs till stiff, add to the above and serve with custard, made with the yolks of the eggs. For the custard, take 1 1/2 pints of milk, yolks of 3 eggs, shake of salt, 6 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Cook until it thickens enough to pour. This custard is to be poured around the apple after the apple is on the individual dishes.

Apples on Half-Shell.—Core the apples and cut in round slices about an inch thick. Lay on round slices of toast till tender. Put the core and the apples are core. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Volcano.—Four oz macaroni, 1-4 cup sugar, 4 apples, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1-2 cup chopped almonds. Cook macaroni till tender. Bake Put the core and the apples are core. Serve with sugar and cream.

At the Chamber of Commerce at Northwich on March 21, the president made a presentation of a silver case containing an address to Rev. Ludwig Mond, in celebration of his gift of the Ray's-arcady installation to the nation.

## NEWS OF MERRY ENGLAND

### INTERESTING READING BROUGHT BY THE MAIL.

Breedy Notes from Many Estates in the Tight Little Island of Madness of Mars Then Pauses for a Moment.

Henry Whitmarsh, of Kidderminster, died in a cab, while driving from Cannock to Kidderminster.

The Earl of Zetland has contributed £1000 towards the cost of rebuilding the tower of Salisbury parish church.

Lord Roberts has consented to become a vice-president of the "Cavaliers' Benevolent Association, 15 Soho square, London, W.

W. J. Barnes, chief clerk and storekeeper, Northampton prison, has been appointed by the prison commissioners governor of H. M. prison, Carmarthen.

E. Price, Q.C., Recorder of York, who has held the office since 1886, and is in his 90th year, has announced his resignation in his charge to the grand jury.

Ald. Tucker, of Bridport, who died at the age of 95, was in his boyhood rowed out to the Bellerophon in Turkey and saw Napoleon walking on the quarter-deck.

A find of quicksilver is reported from Swanwick near Netley. The discovery has caused much interest. Hampshire being practically free from metallic deposits.

Anonymous donations of £1000 and £5000 have been made for the erection and maintenance of a new physical laboratory at Owens College, Manchester.

Rold, Twenty-one of the best known men in Cornwall, died at Truro, at the age of 91. He was a bank manager, and formerly chairman of the Cornwall railway.

Sir W. Harcourt was recently re-elected president of the House of Commons division of the National Liberal Federation at the annual meeting held at Brighton.

Lord Wenlock, on March 1, introduced to the president of the Board of Agriculture, a deputation of farmers, who asked for a uniform weight in the sale of corn.

At Lewes, on March 1, Henry Watley, a licensed victualler of Lewes, was sentenced to a month's hard labor for ill-treating a pony by withholding proper food from it.

T. A. Wilson, goods manager for the North-eastern Railway at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed general manager of the Highland Railway, in succession to C. Steel.

Captain G. R. Tod, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, has been selected to succeed Captain T. G. Glynn, King's Liverpool regiment, as adjutant of the London Rifle Brigade.

The London Hospital has received from the governor and directors of the Bank of England a donation of £500 in response to a special appeal in aid of the maintenance fund.

On March 1, Fred Cole, for twenty-five years chief inspector under the Swansea United School Board, died suddenly while riding in a tramcar. He was sixty-five years of age.

The London & Brighton Railway Co. has been fined £100 and costs at Brighton for crowding ninety sheep into two vans in such a way as to cause them unnecessary suffering.

H. A. Frier, of Folkestone, has been appointed Leeds city organist, in the place of the late Dr. Spark, who had filled the post since the opening of the town hall by the Queen in 1858.

Jessie Elizabeth Evans, of the Liverpool asylum, recently recovered £200 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed while passing a warehouse by a box falling from a sling.

The banks of the Kennet and Avon canal at Marlborough, a few miles above Bath, collapsed on Feb. 28, and vast floods of water poured over the adjacent fields, some men having narrow escapes.

Carl Cowper, the Earl of Clarendon, Baron Dunsdown, Sir George Fendall-Phillips, and Mr. Walter Rothschild have been re-elected members of the Hertfordshire County Council without opposition.

Colonel G. H. Mallett, died on the 1st inst. at his residence, 27 Cromwell road, London. He was born in 1825, and was the author of "The French in India" and a "History of the Indian Mutiny" in continuation of Sir John Kaye's "Sepoy War."

The Board of Trade has awarded a piece of silver plate to Richard Nisich, master of the German steamship "Alfred," in recognition of his humanity to the crew of the cargo of Sunderland abandoned in the Atlantic on January 7.

Sylvester Samuel, who was to have contested Central Hackney in company with T. B. Westcott in the Moderate interests, died on Feb. 27. Mr. Samuel was a well-known member of the Jewish community.

The marriage took place on March 3rd, at St. George's, Hanover square, London, of W. Percival Miller, of this division of Lancashire, and Miss Sarah Quilter, younger daughter of Sir W. C. Quilter, M.P.

On March 1, at Christ Church, a collection of engine was raised, one of which "Mrs. L." Feeding the Chickens, after Sir John Reynolds by W. Dickinson, the property of a nobleman, fetched 150 guineas, a record price.

The Duke of Connaught and the executive officers have decided to abandon the army rifle meeting at Aldershot, being to want of general support from the army and the lack of necessary funds to keep the instruction aloft.

At the Chamber of Commerce at Northwich on March 21, the president made a presentation of a silver case containing an address to Rev. Ludwig Mond, in celebration of his gift of the Ray's-arcady installation to the nation.



FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Wallpaper at cost—J. A. Healey & Co.

Mr. J. H. Ross, M.L.A. was in town this week.

Mr. Andrew Blair of Lumsden was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Wallace, of Indian Head, is visiting friends in town.

Wilfrid Openshaw has started a butcher shop at Swift Current.

Mrs. Joe. Hughes returned from the Winnipeg hospital last Sunday.

Engineer Gallaher's new residence on Main St. is progressing rapidly.

Mrs. McCarter, of Victoria, is visiting her daughter Mrs. D. H. Smallwood.

Master Kelsey Watson is expected to return from the hospital in about two weeks.

J. A. Healey & Co. have added a splendid line of boots and shoes. Prices away down.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilson and family left this week on a visit to Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Mr. Willie McLeod of Prince Albert is the guest of his uncle, D. D. McLeod of the Windsor Hotel this week.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Harnden, graduate of R.C.D.S. Ontario, will be at the Brunswick Hotel June 10 and 11.

Mr. Jno. Thompson has resigned his position as section foreman on the C. P. R. and has resumed his trade as a stone mason.

News comes from England that Mrs. L. B. King has undergone a successful operation and is expected to be well in a few weeks.

Conductor Leitch of the Moose Jaw Branch passenger run, is again on duty after a month's furlough on account of ill health.

Mr. H. U. Morrison, has secured the contract for ploughing the fire guard on the C. P. R. from Rush Lake, to Swift Current and will leave next Monday to commence work on same.

The following are among the guests at the Ottawa this week: P. Heugelwood, G. W. Logan, A. Craig, Winnipeg; P. Calder, Souris; H. J. Parker, Medicine Hat; H. C. Barrows, Indian Head.

Mr. Kern is now manufacturing brick at the old yard east of the town. The tenders are in for the new hotel but as yet they have not been opened. It is expected that work will be commenced shortly.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Mable L. Beesley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beesley, to Francis Miller, of the C.P.R., which will take place at Marlborough on Wednesday June 22nd, 1898.

Mrs. Alfred Baker, widow of the late Engineer Baker who was killed in the recent Forres accident, left Sunday accompanied by her sister and family, for Brandon, to conduct the C.P.R. boarding house at that place.

The repairs to the fabric and belfry being now completed the church bell will be rung twice only before each service (instead of three times) viz: first bell twenty minutes before, and second bell immediately before the service.

Mr. Gaffin, of Sidney, Man., and his bride, a sister to Mrs. Wm. Grayson, were in town this week, having stopped over a day on their honeymoon to the coast. They were married at Sidney on Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grayson being among the guests.

The following are among those who registered at the Brunswick this week: F. Flet, Donald; J. Thompson, Wood Mountain; B. Johnson, Swift Current; R. Dunlop, Indian Head; J. Judd, Brandon; S. McIntosh, S. Sharpe, W. F. Lee, H. Micks, H. L. Daville, W. W. Colledge, J. Swanson, S. Johnson, W. Mulrany, Winnipeg; T. C. Lee, Boissevain.

Miss Eva Booth passed through Moose Jaw last Sunday evening enroute to Toronto. She accompanied the Klondyke contingent of the Salvation Army as far as Skaguay, holding meetings at fifteen places on the way up. While the train was at the depot, she delivered a short address at this place. The local S. A. officers and a number of soldiers accompanied her to Regina, where she addressed a large mass meeting in the town hall.

With reference to the paragraph in THE TIMES last week which stated that a couple were unable to get married because they could not get a license, though they had given ten days notice, a correspondent writes that it ought to be more widely known than it is, that according to the provision of the North-West Ordinance a marriage license is unnecessary and such inconvenience and cost is spared if the parties will only have the banns published twice in church. This is the good old respectable way of the church. Thus if the parties referred to had given notice to the clergyman on one Sunday they might have been married within eight days.

The mid-summer examinations commenced this week.

Mr. Geo. Gatrudge of Drinkwater was in town this week.

The noted band master Dan Godfrey was in Winnipeg this week.

Mrs. Jno. McNeil returned from Canmore on Saturday evening.

Fence building and painting is the order of the day in Moose Jaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Art. Holdsworth returned from Toronto this week.

Mr. Walter Scott of the Regina Leader, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. W. J. Gould Photographs, paid Indian Head a visit last Saturday.

Mr. Arthur Davis has secured the position of book keeper for Mr. R. Bogue.

Monday June 6th was the seventh anniversary of the death of Sir Jno. A. Macdonald.

Mr. J. Hawke representing the McClary Manf. Co. of Winnipeg, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Joe. Potvin, formerly assistant at the C.P.R. Store at this place, spent Sunday last in town enroute to Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. McDonald drove to Regina last Saturday after an extended visit to Mr. McDonald's parents.

Mr. Wm. Grayson left on Monday evening to join Mrs. Grayson at Sidney, Man. They will return home on Tuesday.

Mayor Bogue accompanied by his wife and family left Monday morning on an extended trip to the Coast. He will not return until July.

Mr. H. V. Peterson, travelling passenger Agent of the Albert Lea Route of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. W. M. Stephens, Deputy Supreme Commander and official organizer of the Knights of the Maccabees, is in town this week and expects to organize a Tent in Moose Jaw in a few days.

Contractor J. W. Ferguson has just completed a large and commodious new frame stable for Mr. Jno. Ross, one of our pioneer farmers. The stable is 20x42 ft. two story and double boarded throughout.

Mr. Wm. Burton left Sunday evening for Winnipeg to attend the annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge as the representative from Moose Jaw. Messrs. Tweed, Crawford and Flett of Medicine Hat passed through on Monday and were joined at Indian Head by Mr. Burton.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, a brother of Rev. J. C. Cameron, who passed through recently on his way from San Francisco to Toronto, arrived from the east on Monday morning on a short visit to his brother. Mr. Cameron has been appointed to the Balgonie mission field and commenced his duties there last Sunday. He returned east last evening.

Mr. E. Arno'd returned from Long Lake via Qu'Appelle this morning and leaves for Battle Creek, Mich., this evening. While here he secured for his collection several settings of pelican's and cormorant's eggs, also several kinds of gulls. While at the Lake he saw several herds of antelope and also a band of stray horses, about forty in number, which had taken up their quarters there.

Mr. Jno. R. Green who left for British Columbia about two years ago, arrived from Nelson last Friday evening on a two month's visit to his parents and friends in the district. Mr. Green is principal of Nelson public school, but owing to an epidemic of fever the school had to be closed. He reports the former Moose Jawites who live at Nelson in good health and prospering.

The last Gazette contains the following appointments:—To be Justices of the Peace: J. R. Stockwell, and Jno. McTaggart, of Estevan; to be License Inspectors for District No. 4: James Role of Regina, J. M. Simington of Moose Jaw, and J. B. Patterson of Indian Head; to be Public Administrator and Official Guardian for Moose Jaw district: Wm. Grayson, Advocate; to be Commissioner for taking Affidavits: Reid, Smith, of Boharm.

BIRTHS.

VANCE.—At Moose Jaw on Saturday, June 6th, the wife of Tupper Vance of a daughter.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors, World's Fair

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Dr. Turnbull paid Regina a visit on Wednesday.

Fresh kiln of lime to be opened next Tuesday. Jas McClelland.

Commissioner Herchmer passed through en route west last Sunday.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper passed through to the Coast on Wednesday.

Mr. Octavius Field purchased Mr. Wm. Cutler's residence at the sale last Tuesday.

Mrs. Lawrence King underwent a successful operation in the Winnipeg hospital last Tuesday.

Mr. J. J. McLean has purchased from Wm. Grayson the lot adjoining his store on Main street.

Mr. Jas. White has returned from Waldeck where he was engaged as C. P. R. pump man for some weeks.

Miss May, of Castleton, Ont., arrived Saturday on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. W. N. Mitchell.

A gang of men are at work clearing away the debris of the dining hall fire, and pulling up the old foundation.

"Mac" Annable left for the west this week to bring down several carloads of horses, which he intends to dispose of in this district.

Mr. A. B. Dunnett, who was employed by Contractor F. G. Herrier, has been appointed to the position of turnkey in the Regina jail.

Mr. W. B. Willoughby was in Regina this week attending the sitting of the Supreme Court. Judgment in the Coventry case was reserved.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cutler leaves on Monday for Berkshire England, where Mr. Cutler has a private residence. They expect to return in October.

Sergt. Heffernan came up from Regina this morning and arrested a boy on the train who was running away from his home in Minneapolis.

Mr. Robt. Green captured a monstrous pelican in the Government pond near his farm last week. It measured 9 feet 4 1/2 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

A boy about seven years old was accidentally killed by his playmate at Edmonton last week. They had managed to get hold of a revolver that happened to be loaded.

The most severe rain storm of the season was that which fell yesterday afternoon, when it came down in torrents. There was also a little hail but none to do any damage.

W. R. Campbell's Klondyke party left this week with a band of cattle which they will take in by the Edmonton route. They went from here to Saskatoon where they intend to purchase more stock after which they will proceed to the Peace River District where it is their intention to winter. Next Spring they will endeavor to be the first to reach Dawson City when prices for meat are high.

Cemetery Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Cemetery Co., which was held in the town hall on Monday evening was fairly well attended. A statement of receipts and expenditure and the auditors' report were submitted and adopted.

W. B. Role, J. W. Wellington and Hugh McDougall were appointed directors for the ensuing year. The directors are determined to adjust any difficulties that may have arisen in the allotment of burial plots and put the business of the company in order.

Prof. Robertson in Town.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner arrived in town this morning from Ottawa, via Soo Line, and proceeded west to Calgary. Mr. Kinsella, North West Supt. of Dairies, came up from Regina and met him at the station. The four reports of the Professor said that he was paying the North-West a flying trip prior to his departure with the Minister of Agriculture to England immediately after the session. He will return Sunday evening.

Church of St. Columbia, Buffalo Lake.

Yesterday, June 9th, being St. Columbia's Day, to mark the commencement of the work of erection of the church of St. Columbia, a short service of benediction of the foundation was held on the site at Buffalo Lake. Doubtless there would have been more people present had the rain in the afternoon not been quite so heavy. The hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," was sung and the service conducted by the priest in charge, Rev. Wm. Watson. Rev. W. E. Brown, Rector of Regina, delivered an appropriate address.

Summerside.

The recent showers have had a very beneficial effect on the crops. Everything is now looking well.—A. S. Hurlburt has completed the foundation for a new residence. We hope this will meet the eye of the seeker of marriage licenses and that he will govern himself accordingly, as mid night trips to Regina are not wished by the inhabitants of this bustling burg.—Jos. Getty has completed the foundation for a new stable which will be 34x60.—The Caron baseball club has been organized and is now running full swing. Jos. Getty is president, R. Dalrymple, secretary-treasurer and Geo. Yates, captain. The Farmer's Commercial Union had a full meeting on June 3rd when a number of new members were enrolled. Next meeting will be held on July 9th.—E. Bruce and E. McBrine are nicely settled on their new farms.—All people that on earth do dwell who are short of wood and contemplate replenishing their supply from the C.P.R. wood pile should beware the eagle eye of the Caron detective. He follows up all wagon tracks seen within three or four miles of said wood pile. He made a rich find the other day and came within an ace of capturing a load of stones. MOOSEJAW.

## THE PREMIER IS COMING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to visit the North-West during the summer.

An Ottawa despatch of June 3rd says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to visit the North West during the summer. He has some intention of taking the river trip on the North Saskatchewan. He thinks it would result in great benefit to his health. He expects to spend considerable time in the west. Hon. Mr. Sifton also expects to go west shortly after the session.

## North-West Conference.

The annual Methodist Conference, embracing the Territory between Lake Superior and the Mountains, convened at Winnipeg last week and continued in session until yesterday. The final draft places the following ministers in charge of this district:

Regina—T. C. Buchanan.  
Moose Jaw—W. A. Vrooman.  
Boharm—George Elliott.  
Pasqua—Charles Endicott.  
Estevan—H. J. Galley.  
Wascana—R. E. Spence.  
Balgonie—R. G. Martin.  
Qu'Appelle—A. Galley.  
Indian Head—J. H. Burrow.  
Saskatoon—John Linton.  
Prince Albert—T. J. McCrossan.  
Red Deer Hill—R. J. McGhee.  
Kimsino—V. H. Rust.  
J. H. Robinson, John Scott, F. M. Wootton, A. Barner, H. J. Galley at college.

Chairman—T. C. Buchanan.  
Financial Secretary—W. A. Vrooman.  
Rev. T. Ferrier goes to Edmonton as chairman of the district. Rev. F. C. Stacey remains at Crystal City and Rev. W. C. Bunt at Elkhorn.

Caron.

CARON, June 8.—The crop prospects in this district were enhanced by the genial showers of Thursday last and yesterday, and it is not too much to say that they have never been further advanced at this time of the year. The grain has all come up very even and if the weather continues favorable we will reap an unprecedented harvest.—Building operations in the district are already well advanced. This week Mr. Jno. Thompson is expected to commence the stone foundation for brick houses, dwellings for Jas. Campbell and B. Wilson. A. S. Hurlburt has almost completed the foundation for his new house, and Jas. Hawkes has his new stable well under way.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Commercial Union in the Orange Hall on Friday there was a large attendance of members and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Among other things it was decided to appoint Messrs. S. Getty, A. McKeown and B. Smith as a committee to negotiate for the purchase of binder twine for the Union. A large number of good farm horses have been purchased by the settlers of this district this season. This is another evidence of prosperity. Our farmers evidently mean to stay with it. After all there is nothing like stick-to-it-ness.—Mrs. Thompson is in Moose Jaw visiting her son, John Thompson.—Mrs. Flack and family have returned from St. Joseph's Island.—Mr. Campbell, a brother of Mrs. W. Richards, arrived from the east recently and will remain with us during the summer.

## LA GRIPPE SCOURGE.

Who has not been a victim? Who has not had just the experience of Mr. Curtis? Who may not have the relief South American Nerve Affords Him?

"As a result of a severe attack of la grippe I suffered greatly from weakness and loss of appetite. I saw testimonials of the curative powers of South American Nerve and determined to give it a trial for my case. Purchased it, and almost immediately began to improve. My strength returned to me rapidly. When I had taken three bottles I had developed a voracious appetite. I am as well toiled as ever I was, and am safe in saying that I can attribute it to South American Nerve, and no words of mine in recommending it could be too strong." G. C. Curtis, Windsor, Ont. Witnessed by F. H. Laing, druggist.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## FRESH FRUIT

Having again secured the agency for the British Columbia Fruit Exchange I am now in a position to supply the trade with all kinds of fresh fruit at wholesale prices. Order at once and secure your fruit direct from the orchards.

## W. N. Mitchell.

## Under New

## MANAGEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the livery stable on River Street and is now conducting a first class livery, feed and sale stable. Good driving horses and handsome new buggies, single and double, to hire. Draying to all parts of the town. Terms reasonable. Patronage solicited.

## Henry Bates.

Annable's old stand.

## H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

## Lumber and

## Building...

## Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

## LOST.

Lost on the 12th of May, one sorrel pony mare, heavy in foal, 17 years old, white face, white spots on top of right shoulder, front feet turned in, also circled made of bags fastened around the body. Anyone giving information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded. H. CONEY, care of W. J. Bradshaw, Parkburg, Assa.

## STRAYED.

Strayed from sec. 14, tp. 18, rg. 29, last December, one black mare, white face, scar on right hip; and one dark brown mare, scar on forehead, and small white strip on nose, scar on right shoulder, both about four years old. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery. A. H. POWELL, Caron.

## Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

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## Who's To.. Blame

Come, now, who's fault is it if you've been buying your boots and shoes and clothing where they don't care whether they fit you or not, so long as they sell you something. It isn't our fault, that's dead certain.

Now, give us a trial!

We will fit you, please you, treat you well, and you will come again and that's the point we are after.

M. J. MacLEOD,

The Up to Date

Clothier and Furnisher.

## Summer

## Suitings

## FOUR THINGS

Characterize our Summer Suitings.....

THE QUALITY

THE WORKMANSHIP

THE FIT AND

THE PRICE.

We have placed in our window a nice selection of English and Canadian tweeds. Your \$18.00 choice for....

W. N. Mitchell.

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